

"Whatever you may be sure of, be sure at least of this, that you are dreadfully like other people. Human nature has a much greater genius for sameness than for originality."

"Positiveness is a most absurd fable; if you are in the right it lessens your triumph, if you are in the wrong it adds shame to your defeat."

"It is with our judgments as our watches,
None are just alike, yet each believes his own."

"I cannot spare the luxury of believing
That all things beautiful are what they seem."

"Full oft have letters caused the writers
To curse the day they were inditers."

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense."

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again."


"Multiplying wishes is a curse,
That keeps the mind perpetually awake."

"The generous heart
Should scorn a pica-que that gives others pain."

"A common pity does not love express;
Pity is love when grown into excess."

"How empty learning, and how vain is art,
But as it mends the life, and guides the heart."

Does War Pay?

ONG the many questions which have been brought up in our Political Economy Class, the one bearing on war and the standing army has, perhaps aroused the most interest. The majority of our class-mates are of the opinion that war is not right, and taking a financial view, it is a loss, even to the victor. Leaving the ethical standpoint for another time, we wish to speak of the financial, and give a few reasons why we believe that *war pays*.

Taking the French and German war of 1870 as an example, we will prove that it was by no means a bad investment for the victor. Out of the 100,000 Germans who crossed the frontier but 40,000 met death; 10,000 from disease, the most of whom would probably have departed this life as certainly in peace as in war. If we compare the percentage of loss with that

of some of our great commercial undertakings, there will be little difference. Scarce anything has been undertaken without a loss of 3 per cent., and in India there is a far greater annual loss among those who are obliged to bear the heat of the day in the execution of public works.

Also in the construction of the Suez and Panama canals, the loss of life has been appalling. Does the result compensate for the loss? Who can compare the death of the man who falls fighting in what he believes to be a noble cause, to the death of a man in solitude, a victim of fever in a swamp or jungle?

The exact amount of money expended in the late war is not known, but it is probable that the war indemnity exacted from France more than covered the expense. Then consider how much war increased the value of property and the stimulus it gave to trade. The estates in the Rhine valley twenty years ago could hardly find purchasers, they lay too near the frontier, and history shows that for over two centuries a generation could not live without seeing the roof of their homes burned once, or even twice. As soon as war was at an end and doubt vanished, the enclosures of old fortresses were thrown down and natural development was allowed its course. The facilities for railways have been increased and are still going forward; the navigation of the river has been improved. Frankfurt, previously a small town, now boasts of the largest railway station in the world. Along the valley prices in land have been doubled, and had it not been for over speculation after the war the aspect of things would be even more prosperous, but as it is, even the most go-ahead counties in England can show nothing to compete with it.

This is only one example of many, but does it not answer the question, "Does war pay?"

"The noblest lesson taught by life
To every great heroic soul,
Who seeks to conquer in the strife
Is, self-control."